

MON

Bafe, groveling, worthless wretches;
Mongrels in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addison*.
 His friendship still to few confin'd,
 Were always of the middling kind;
 No fools of rank, or mongrel breed,
 Who fain wou'd pass for lords indeed. *Swift's Miscel.*
MONIMENT. *n. f.* [from *mones*, Lat.] It seems here to signify inscription.

Some others were driven and diftent
 Into great ingots and to wedges square,
 Some in round plates withouten monument. *Fairy Queen.*
TO MONISH. *v. a.* [from *mones*, Lat.] To admonish, of which it is a contraction.

Monish him gently, which shall make him both willing to
 amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Afchant's Schoolmaster.*
MONISHER. *n. f.* [from *monish*.] An admonisher; a monitor.
MONITION. *n. f.* [from *monitus*, Latin; *monition*, Fr.]
 1. Information; hint.

We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other
 periods, such as we have of the day, by fuccedive light and
 darknefs. *Holder on Time.*
 2. Infruction; document.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends,
 but to the counfels and *monitions* of reason itfelf. *L'Efrange.*

After fage *monitions* from his friends,
 He turns to politicks his dang'rous wit. *Swift.*

MONITOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or in-
 forms of duty; one who gives useful hints. It is used of an
 upper fcholar in a fchool commiffioned by the mafter to look
 to the boys in his abfence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is
 eminent: be but his fcholar, and you are fafe. *Bacon.*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have thefe notions
 alfo firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his bofom, his
 law in his heart, and to have fuch a confidence as might be
 its own caufit. *South's Sermons.*

We can but divine who it is that fpeaks; whether Perfius
 himfelf, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third perfon. *Dryden.*

The pains that come from the neceffities of nature, are
monitors to us to beware of greater mifchiefs. *Locke.*

MONITOR. *adj.* [from *monitore*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying
 useful infruction; giving admonition.

Loftes, mifcarriages, and difappointments, are *monitory*
 and infructive. *L'Efrange's Fables.*

He is fo taken up ftill, in fpite of the *monitory* hint in my
 effay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope.*

MONITORY. *n. f.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a bifhop in battle, and kept him
 prifoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for
 that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*

MONK. *n. f.* [from *monach*, Saxon; *monachus*, Latin; *μοναχός*.]
 One of a religious community bound by vows to certain ob-
 fervations.

'T would prove the verity of certain words,
 Spoke by a holy monk. *Shakefpeare's Henry VIII.*

Abdenieck, as one weary of the world, gave over all,
 and betook himfelf to a folitary life, and became a melan-
 choly Mahometan monk. *Knolles's Hift. of the Turks.*

The dromith monks, the fcorn and fhame of manhood,
 Roufe and prepare once more to take poffeffion,
 And neftle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*

Monks, in fome refpects, agree with regulars, as in the
 fubftantial vows of religion; but in other refpects, *monks*
 and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied
 up to fo ftrict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MONKEY. *n. f.* [from *monkin*, a little man.]
 1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing fome
 refemblance of man.

One of them fhewed me a ring that he had of your daugh-
 ter for a monkey: Tubal, it was my turquoife; I wou'd not
 have given it for a wildernefs of monkeys. *Shakefpeare.*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my defires
 than a monkey. *Shakefpeare. As you like it.*

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, defroy their young
 ones by fenfelefs fondnefs. *Locke on Education.*

With glittering gold and fparkling gems they fhine,
 But apes and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

2. A word of contempt, or light kindnefs.

This is the monkey's own giving out; fhe is perfuaded I
 will marry her. *Shakefpeare's Othello.*

Poor monkey! how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakefpeare.*

MONKERY. *n. f.* [from *monk*.] The monaftick life.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of
 vows, nor the dangerous fervitude of their rafh and impotent
 votaries, nor the inconveniences of their monkey. *Hall.*

MONKHOOD. *n. f.* [from *monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.
 He had left off his monkhood too, and was no longer obliged
 to it. *Atterbury.*

MONASTICK. *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monaftick; pertaining to monks;
 ufed by monks.

Thofe publick charities are a greater ornament to this city

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than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed
 religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all thofe
monks and fuperftitious foundations of which fhe vainly
 boafes. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Rife, rife, Rofcommon, fee the Bleheim mule,
 The dull contraint of *monks* rhyme refufe. *Smith.*

MONK'S-HOOD. *n. f.* A plant.

MONK'S-RHURAB. *n. f.* A fpecies of dock: its roots are
 ufed in medicine.

MONOCHORD. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *χορδή*.]
 1. An inftrument of one ftring: as, the trumpet marine. *Har.*

2. A kind of inftrument anciently of fingular ufe for the regu-
 lating of founds: the ancients made ufe of it to determine
 the proportion of founds to one another: when the chord was
 divided into two equal parts, fo that the terms were as one
 to one, they called them unifons; but if they were as two
 to one, they called them octaves or diapafons; when they
 were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes;
 if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or dia-
 tefterons; if the terms were as five to four, they called it
 diton, or a tierce major; but if the terms were as fix to five,
 then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and,
 laftly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they
 called it a demion or dieze: the *monochord* being thus divid-
 ed, was properly that which they called a fyftem, of which
 there were many kinds, according to the different divifions of
 the *monochord*. *Harri.*

MONOCULAR. *adj.* [from *μόνος* and *oculus*.] One-eyed; having
 only one eye.

He was well ferved who, going to cut down an antient
 white hawthorn tree, which, becaufe the budded before
 others, might be an occafion of fuperftition, had fome of the
 prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Houd.*

Thofe of China repate all the reft of the world *monocular*.
Glanville's Sep.

MONODY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *monodie*, Fr.] A poem fung by one
 perfon not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIST. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *γάμος*.] *monogame*, Fr.] One
 who difallows fecond marriages.

MONOGAMY. *n. f.* [from *monogamie*, Fr. *μόνος* and *γάμος*.] Mar-
 riage of one wife.

MONOGRAM. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *γράμμα*.] *monogramme*, Fr.] A
 cypher; a character compounded of feveral letters.

MONOLOGUE. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *λόγος*.] *monologue*, Fr.] A
 fcene in which a perfon of the drama fpeaks by himfelf; a
 foliloquy.

He gives you an account of himfelf, and of his returning
 from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of
 narration Terence is fubject in all his plays. *Dryden.*

MONOMACHY. *n. f.* [from *μονομαχία*; *μόνος* and *μάχη*.] A duel;
 a fingle combat.

MONOME. *n. f.* [from *moneme*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has
 but one denomination or name; as, a, b, aab, aab b. *Harri.*

MONOPETALOUS. *adv.* [from *monopetale*, Fr. *μόνος* and *πέταλον*.]
 It is ufed for fuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, how-
 fover they may be feemingly cut into many fmall ones, and
 thofe fall off together. *Quinc.*

MONOPOLIST. *n. f.* [from *monopoleur*, French.] One who by en-
 groffing or patent obtains the fole power or privilege of vend-
 ing any commodity.

TO MONOPOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *μόνος* and *πωλίσ*.] *monopolize*, Fr.]
 To have the fole power or privilege of vendng any com-
 modity.

He has fuch a prodigious trade, that if there is not fome
 ftop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will fell a yard of dra-
 pery, or mercy ware, but himfelf. *Arbutnot.*

MONOPOLY. *n. f.* [from *μονοπωλία*.] *monopoly*, Fr. *μόνος* and *πωλ*.]
 The exclusive privilege of felling any thing.

Doft thou call me fool, boy?
 —All thy other titles haft thou given away; that thou
 waft born with.

—Lords and great men will not let me; if I had a *monop-*
oly on't they would have part on't. *Shakefpeare. King Lear.*

One of the moft oppreffive *monopolies* imaginable; all
 others can concern only fomething without us, but this fa-
 tens upon our nature, yea upon our reafon. *Go. of the Taugue.*

Shakefpeare rather writ happily than knowingly and jully;
 and Johnfon, who by ftudying Horace, had been acquainted
 with the rules, yet feemed to envy to pofterity that know-
 ledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden's Juvs.*

MONOPROTE. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *πρότερος*.] Is a noun ufed only
 in fome oblique cafe. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

MONOSTICH. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *στιχόν*.] A compofition of one verfe.

MONOSYLLABICAL. *adj.* [from *monosyllable*.] Confifting of
 words of one fyllable.

MONOSYLLABLE. *n. f.* [from *monosyllabe*, Fr. *μόνος* and *σύν-*
λαβή.] A word of only one fyllable.

My name of Ptolemy!
 It is fo long it afks an hour to write it:
 I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
 Or any other civil *monosyllable*,
 That will not tire my hand. *Dryden's Clemens.*

These, although not inconfible how much our language
 was already over-ftocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to fave time
 and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating
 words, to fit them to the meafure of their verfes. *Swift.*

Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or lan-
 guifhing; but may be beautiful to exprefs melancholy. *Pope.*

MONOSYLLABLED. *adj.* [from *monosyllabe*, Fr. from *monosyllable*.]
 Consisting of one fyllable.

Nine taylor's, if rightly fpell'd,
 Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleaveland.*

MONOTONY. *n. f.* [from *μόνος* and *τόνος*.] *monotonie*, Fr.]
 Uniformity of found; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the fame rhimes within
 four lines of each other as tofome to the ear through their
 monotony. *Pope's Letters.*

MONSIEUR. *n. f.* [French.] A term of reproach for a
 Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion;
 An eminent *monsieur*, that, it feems, much loves
 A Gallian girl. *Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.*

MONSOON. *n. f.* [from *monfon*, *monfon*, Fr.]
Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the Eaft Indian ocean,
 which blow periodically; fome for half a year one way,
 others but for three months, and then shift and blow for fix
 or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

The *monsoons* and trade winds are constant and periodical
 even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe,
 and feldom tranfgrefs or fall fhort of thofe bounds. *Ray.*

MONSTER. *n. f.* [from *monfire*, Fr. *monstrum*, Latin.]
 1. Something out of the common order of nature.

It ought to be determined whether *monsters* be really a dif-
 finct fpecies; we find, that fome of thefe monstrous pro-
 ductions have none of thofe qualities that accompany the
 effence of that fpecies from whence they derive. *Locke.*

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickednefs, or mifchief.

If fhe live long,
 And, in the end, meet the old courfe of death,
 Women will all turn *monsters*. *Shakefpeare. King Lear.*

All human virtue
 Finds envy never conquer'd but by death:
 The great Alcides ev'ry labour paft,
 Had ftill this *monster* to fubdue at laft. *Pope.*

TO MONSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the
 common order of things. Not in ufe.

Her offence
 Muft be of fuch unnatural degree
 That *monsters* it. *Shakefpeare. King Lear.*

I had rather have one fcratch my head if th' fun,
 When the alarm were ftruck, than idly fit
 To hear my nothings *monster'd*. *Shakefpeare. Coriolanus.*

MONSTROUS. *n. f.* [from *monftrosus*.] The ftate of being
monftroous. *Monftrosus*, or out of the common order
 of the univerfe. *Monftrosus* is more analogous.

This is the *monftrofity* in love, that the will is infinite,
 and the execution confin'd. *Shakefpeare. Troil. and Creffida.*

Such a tacit league is againft fuch routs and fhools of peo-
 ple, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their
 very body and frame of eftate a *monftrofity*. *Bacon.*

We read of monstrous births, but we often fee a greater
monftrofity in educations: thus, when a father has begot a
 mau, he trains him up into a beaft. *South's Sermons.*

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 they derive their originals. *Locke.*

2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with fome degree of dif-
 like.

Is it not *monftrosus* that this player here
 But in a fiction, in a dream of paffion,
 Could force his foul fo to his conceit,
 That, from her working, all his vifage wan'd. *Shakefpeare.*

O monftrosus! but one halfpenny worth of bread to this
 intolerable deal of fack. *Shakefpeare.*

3. Irregular; enormous.

No *monftrosus* height, or breadth, or length appear,
 The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope.*

4. Shocking; hateful.

This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to fave
 the *monftrosus* fcorn their nation received. *Bacon.*

MONSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a
 mouldy fubftance, then refiding a fair cloud in the bottom,
 and a *monftrosus* thick oil on the top.

She was eafily put off the hooks, and *monftrosus* hard to be
 pleafed again. *L'Efrange.*

Add, that the rich have ftill a gibe in ftore,
 And will be *monftrosus* witty on the poor. *Dryden's Juvs.*

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